Emergency Management Guide

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLAHOMA

April 2006

Welcome to Tinker AFB and the Southwest. If this is your first time in this region, you will quickly find that there is much to do, experience and learn. For you folks who have been here for some time or have been here before, this is the time to take a moment and reacquaint yourself with potential hazards in the area.

The purpose of this guide is to give you an overview of the hazards in the region and general information on how to prepare yourself and your family for emergency situations that may arise. Because there are so many great sources for more information available, we have included links in various places throughout the guide and some worksheets and checklists for your use.

The 72nd Civil Engineer Readiness Division is your base-level point of contact for any information on the Emergency Management (EM) program. Our offices can be reached at 734-3515/3516/3517/5313 or email our office at:

72abw.cecx@tinker.af.mil

Within your organization, there will be an EM representative who can provide information on your organization's program. This includes unit specific items such as recall procedures, shelter locations and evacuation plans. The name of your organization's EM representative should be posted on bulletin boards in the unit.

Information is also available on the AF Portal at https://www.my.af.mil. When on the portal home page, click on the "My workspace" tab. When that screen appears, click on Readiness on the left side of the screen. A plethora of Readiness information will be at your fingertips.

You are responsible to ensure your family is aware of local hazards and how to respond to them. Don't assume that your kids are getting all of the information at school, that your spouse is learning from the local news, or that your family will survive any disaster without preparation. Use the sources that are available and work together as a family to create a disaster plan. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is something you usually hear applied to your health, but it also applies to your family's ability to survive a disaster or crisis situation. The wisest actions that you can take are those that happen **before** disaster strikes. This guide will help you in deciding what you need to do to be prepared.

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This guide replaces the
"Prepare for the Worst"
Dependent's Guide
Tinker AFB, OK

SPRING AND SUMMER WEATHER HAZARDS

There will definitely be time to enjoy all of the summer activities in the area, but you need to be aware of the current weather conditions while you are out and about. A gorgeous day can turn nasty and produce a thunderstorm quickly. This section will discuss our local weather hazards.

THUNDERSTORMS

All thunderstorms produce dangerous lightning. In the United States, averages of 300 people are injured and 80 people are killed each year by lightning. Although most lightning victims survive, people struck by lightning often report a variety of long-term, debilitating symptoms. Other associated dangers of thunderstorms include tornadoes, strong winds, hail, and flash flooding. Flash flooding is responsible for more fatalities—more than 140 annually—than any other thunderstorm-associated hazard.

Facts about thunderstorms:

- They may occur individually, in clusters, or in lines
- Some of the most severe occur when a single thunderstorm affects one location for an extended time
- Thunderstorms typically produce heavy rain for a brief period, anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour
- Warm, humid conditions are highly favorable for thunderstorm development
- About 10 percent of thunderstorms are classified as severe—one that produces hail at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter, has winds of 58 miles per hour or higher, or produces a tornado
- Over 40,000 thunderstorms occur each day throughout the world
- A thunderstorm may be "triggered" by a forest fire or volcanic eruption at some other location in the world

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM "WATCH"

Informs you when and where severe thunderstorms are likely to occur. Watch the sky and stay tuned to National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM "WARNING"

Warnings are issued when severe weather has been reported by spotters or indicated by radar. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property to those in the path of the storm.

LIGHTNING

Facts about lightning:

- Lightning's unpredictability increases the risk to individuals and property.
- Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
- Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors, in the summer months, during the afternoon and evening.
- Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be 1 in 600,000 but could be reduced even further by following safety precautions.

LIGHTNING MYTHS:

MYTH: If it is not raining, then there is no danger from lightning
FACT: Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

MYTH: The rubber soles of shoes or rubber tires on a car will protect you from being struck by lightning.
FACT: Rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning. However, the steel frame of a hard-topped vehicle provides increased protection if you are not touching metal. Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside.

HAIL

Hail normally accompanies severe thunderstorms and tornadoes, but has in some instances been known to occur independently of other storms.

Hail is formed by rain freezing as it falls to the ground. As it falls, it gathers more rain drops and increases in size. Hail can range from small pellets to grapefruit size depending on the weather conditions.

Hail tends to occur in a limited area and its level of destruction depends on the size of the hailstones. Stay under overhead cover if hail is falling.

REACTING TO THUNDERSTORMS, LIGHTNING AND HAIL

If indoors:

- Take light objects inside. Secure outdoor objects such as lawn furniture that could blow away or cause damage or injury.
- Shutter windows securely and brace outside doors.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for the latest storm information.
- Do not handle any electrical equipment or telephones because lightning could follow the wire. Television sets are particularly dangerous at this time.
- Avoid bathtubs, water faucets, and sinks because metal pipes can transmit electricity.

If outdoors:

- Attempt to get into a building or car.
- If no structure is available, get to an open space and squat low to the ground as quickly as possible. If in the woods, find an area protected by low clump of trees--never stand underneath a single large tree in the open.
- Be aware of the potential for flooding in low-lying areas.
- Crouch with hands on knees.
- Avoid tall structures such as towers, tall trees, fences, telephone lines, or power lines.
- Stay away from natural lightning rods such as golf clubs, tractors, fishing rods, bicycles, or camping equipment.
- Stay out of rivers, lakes, or other bodies of water.
- If you are isolated in a level field or prairie and you feel your hair stand on end (which indicates that lightning is about to strike), bend forward, putting your hands on your knees. A position with feet together and crouching while removing all metal objects is recommended. Do not lie flat on the ground.

If in a car:

- Pull safely onto the shoulder of the road away from any trees that could fall on the vehicle.
- Stay in the car and turn on the emergency flashers until the heavy rains subside.
- Avoid flooded roadways.

ESTIMATING THE DISTANCE FROM A THUNDERSTORM

Light travels much faster than sound, and lightning flashes can be seen long before the resulting thunder is heard. Estimate the number of miles you are from a thunderstorm by counting the number of seconds between a flash of lightning and the next clap of thunder. Divide this number by five.

AFTER

Check for injuries.
A person who has been struck by lightning does not carry an electrical charge that can shock other people. If the victim is burned, provide first aid and call emergency medical assistance immediately. Look for burns where lightning entered and exited the body. If the strike caused the victim's heart and breathing to stop, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) until medical professionals arrive and take over.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities.

Report downed utility wires.

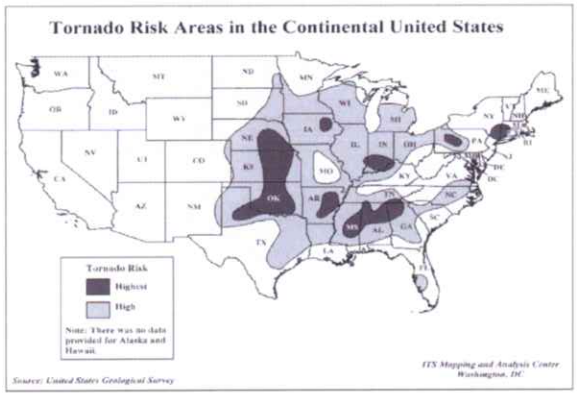
Drive only if necessary. Debris and washed-out roads may make driving dangerous.

TORNADO

1999 Oklahoma Tornadoes

Oklahoma Tornadoes by Month												
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
0	1	6	19	91	14	0	1	2	0	0	3	137

F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total
72	39	14	9	2	1	137



Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard.

Scientists measured the fastest wind speed ever recorded, 318 mph, in one of the tornadoes that hit the suburbs of Oklahoma City on May 3, 1999. The record-setting wind occurred about 7 p.m. near Moore, where the tornado destroyed about 250 homes. A total of 44 people were killed in the state. Powerful winds can rip pavement from roads, grass from the ground and freight cars from train tracks. After taking the measurement, the Doppler radar trucks followed the tornado to nearby Del City and Midwest City, where it died very quickly.

Oklahoma ranks #2 for the frequency of tornadoes, #5 for cost of damages, #7 for the number of deaths, and #9 for injuries, as compared to other states.

Well defined wall clouds are usually indicators of tornado activity.

Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible.

Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

Facts about tornadoes:

- They may strike quickly, with little or no warning.
- They may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms in the funnel.
- The average tornado moves southwest to northeast, but tornadoes have been known to move in any direction.
- Peak tornado season in the southern states is March through May; in the northern states, it is normally April through late June.
- Tornadoes are most likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m., but can occur at any time.
- The average forward speed of a tornado is 30 mph, but may vary from stationary to 70 mph.

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a tornado hazard:

TORNADO WATCH

Tornadoes are possible. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.

TORNADO WARNING

A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

Do you see the best shelter in this picture? If you guessed the mobile home, think again!! The best shelter in this picture would be a ditch or other ground depression.

THE FUJITA SCALE OF TORNADO DAMAGE

The Fujita Scale was first proposed by Dr. Fujita in 1971. It is used by meteorologists to estimate the speed of winds of a tornado by studying the damage caused by the tornado to structures. Recently, the scale has been used to confirm the idea that some hurricane damage is caused by tornadoes that form within hurricanes.

The size of the tornado or storm does not always reflect its eventual rating on the Fujita Scale. Small tornados can also be strong and large tornadoes can be weak. The Fujita Scale is based on ***damage***, not the appearance of the funnel. Storm spotters, storm chasers and other weather observers often try to estimate the intensity of a tornado when they are in the field, basing their judgment on the rotational speed and amount of debris being generated as well as the width. However, the official estimate is made ***after*** the tornado has passed.

F-0: (Light Damage) Chimneys are damaged, tree branches are broken, shallow-rooted trees are toppled.

F-1: (Moderate Damage) Roof surfaces are peeled off, windows are broken, some tree trunks are snapped, unanchored manufactured homes are over-turned, attached garages may be destroyed.

F-2: (Considerable Damage) Roof structures are damaged, manufactured homes are destroyed, debris becomes airborne (missiles are generated), large trees are snapped or uprooted.

F-3: (Severe Damage) Roofs and some walls are torn from structures, some small buildings are destroyed, non-reinforced masonry buildings are destroyed, most trees in forest are uprooted.

F-4: (Devastating Damage) Well-constructed houses are destroyed, some structures are lifted from foundations and blown some distance, cars are blown some distance and large debris becomes airborne.

F-5: (Incredible Damage) Strong frame houses are lifted from foundations, reinforced concrete structures are damaged, automobile-sized debris becomes airborne and trees are completely debarked.

Another misconception is that the F-scale is a means to determine exact wind speeds within a tornado. While Fujita assigned exact ranges of wind speed to each level of his system, it is becoming obvious that the scale is only a very rough method of *estimating* wind speeds within a tornado. Often the media will quote an exact wind speed

for a particular tornado. There is simply no way this can be accurately determined. Therefore, take any publicized wind speed associated with a tornado with a large grain of salt.

TORNADO SURVIVAL

You most likely have seen one of the many movies about tornadoes where the folks go out and chase, try to dodge, and in general, tempt their fate by ignoring tornado warnings. If a tornado warning sounds, you should seek immediate shelter. Normally, a tornado watch will be announced prior to the warning. If a tornado watch is announced you should:

- Monitor radio and/or television for worsening conditions and further updates.
- Tie down or move inside any loose items such as garbage cans, bicycles, toys, swing sets, etc. so that they aren't picked up or damaged by the storm.
- Make sure animals have shelter and your auto is garaged if possible.
- Disconnect all electrical equipment and appliances not required for emergency
- Check your tornado shelter area to make sure it is ready.

Ensure Your Children know what actions to take. Make sure that older children understand warning signals and that immediate shelter should be sought. As a parent, you should know the location of your children. If not in a supervised facility, they should remain at home when severe weather is in the area.

Telephone use should be restricted to emergency and/or essential military calls only. Do not call the Base Weather Station unless you actually see a tornado or funnel cloud in the vicinity of the base since unnecessary phone calls impede their vital duties of observation, analysis and warning.

WHERE SHOULD I SHELTER?

Unless you are in a mobile home or a portable building, normally the best place to take shelter is right where you are. If you attempt to drive to a different location, you may be placing yourself at greater risk.

The best place to take shelter is in a basement or a below-ground location. The winds carry debris from ground-level up; therefore, being below ground eliminates the missiles which cause harm. Typically, the main threat below ground level is damaged buildings that may fall through the ground level floor and onto those below.

Unfortunately, many homes in our area do not have basements or below-ground storm shelters. In this case, take shelter above ground. The objective is to try to stop the wind-driven missiles and minimize your exposure to walls that are exposed to the strongest winds.

To take shelter above ground, choose a location with as many walls between you and the outside world as possible. This helps to minimize the possibility of being next to a wall falling from direct winds, and also allows the walls to slow or stop the missiles. Choose a small room, which tends to be stronger. Try to get under something sturdy, like a desk, and cover yourself with heavy blankets or coats. Again, you're trying to protect yourself from flying debris, failing walls and falling items.

A caution: When evaluating potential shelter locations, be sure to look UP as well. If you're sheltering in a closet, you certainly won't want to have large, heavy items on the shelves above you.

In Homes with Basements--Use the area near the wall in the strongest and deepest below ground portion of the basement.

In Homes without Basements--Take cover in the center part of the house, on the lowest floor, in a small room such as a closet or bathroom. If your home does not have a basement and a nearby neighbor does, you might consider prior arrangements to occupy their basement when the siren sounds.

In a ground floor bathroom

Mobile Homes--Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to overturning and destruction during strong winds, and should be abandoned in favor of a pre-selected shelter, or even a ditch in the open. Tying them with cables to cement blocks buried in the ground can minimize damage to mobile homes.

In Open Country— Lie flat in the nearest ditch or ravine, and point your feet toward the tornado to keep your head protected from flying debris. Be alert for flash flooding caused by thunderstorm rains. DO NOT seek shelter under an overpass or in your car.

In Shopping Centers, BX, Commissary, or Other Public Facilities-- Immediately follow the directions given by facility personnel and remain calm. **DO NOT** go to your parked car. If no directions are given, go into a restroom or small windowless office.

Your facility manager along with your EM representative can request a shelter analysis to give you structural integrity information that will outline the best location to take shelter. Your unit EM representative will have checklists for tornado response and tornado sheltering.

You should remain in your shelter area, monitoring the local weather on a battery-operated radio, until it is announced that the storm has passed. Once this occurs, you can leave your shelter. If the tornado did impact your immediate area, be aware of the many remaining dangers such as downed power lines, falling debris and fires.

FLOODING

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. Flash floods develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds or low-lying ground that appears harmless in dry weather can flood. Every state is at risk from this hazard.

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard

FLOOD WATCH

Flooding is possible. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.

FLASH FLOOD WATCH

Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.

FLOOD WARNING

Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

FLASH FLOOD WARNING

A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

WIND

You will find that the wind is almost a constant here in Oklahoma. Normally, it doesn't present major problems. However, there have been cases of high winds displaying much of the same destructive force as a tornado.

Signature of straight-line winds:

Straight-line winds are often responsible for most of the wind damage associated with a thunderstorm. These winds are often confused with tornadoes because of similar damage and wind speeds. However, the strong gusty winds associated with straight-line winds are unlike the rotating winds of a tornado. If you were to survey the damage pattern left by straight-line winds, you would see debris, such as uprooted trees, laid out in nearly parallel rows.

National Weather Service scientists call a line of intense, widespread thunderstorms that move fast across a great distance a derecho (pronounced day-RAY-cho.) These storms typically pack damaging winds that move in a straight line across the Earth's surface, sending trees, flagpoles and other objects to the ground in the same direction. Derecho is the Spanish word for "straight." As a weather phenomenon, derechoes were discovered in the mid-1980s. Depending on the prevailing wind currents, these high winds may or may not accompany thunderstorms in our area. They may occur at any time during the year and wreak the same destructive force.

DROUGHT AND EXTREME HEAT

A ***drought*** occurs when a long period of time passes without any substantial rainfall. Since different sections of the country receive widely differing amounts of rainfall, the amount of time it takes for drought conditions to develop differs throughout the country.

Extreme heat is defined as temperatures ten degrees or more above the average high temperature lasting for several weeks. Extreme heat conditions vary due to the average temperature, location and the time of year. When drought and extreme heat happen at the same time, the conditions can be very dangerous.

SIGNS AND WARNINGS

Local community officials will alert you when drought and extreme heat conditions exist in your area through your local newspaper, radio station or television channels. Although extreme heat conditions are easily recognized, drought conditions develop so slowly that it is recommended that you keep track of local weather advisories so you can take proper action as drought conditions become more likely.

IMMEDIATE DANGERS

There are three stages of dangers from extreme heat:

Heat Strain occurs when hot weather and/or exertion threaten to raise your body core temperature above 99° Fahrenheit.

Heat Impairment occurs when your body temperature approaches 102 ° Fahrenheit, creating an abnormal internal state that disrupts normal physical and mental functions.

Heat Emergencies such as collapse from water depletion, heatstroke, and coronary heart attack occur when heat strain from overexposure lasts too long or becomes too severe.

PREPAREDNESS

Practice personal water conservation measures to avoid depletion of water supplies both before and during periods of extended drought.

Conserve electricity. During periods of heat and drought, people use a lot of power for air conditioning. This could lead to a power shortage. Insulating your home will reduce the demand for air conditioning.

Teach family members to recognize and treat heat impairment symptoms.

RESPONSE

During periods of extreme heat, limit your heat exposure by wearing loose-fitting porous clothing and a hat with a wide brim.

While in direct sunlight, keep as much of your skin covered as possible. Sunburned skin cannot sweat.

Replace sweat by keeping the body fluid volume and salt level as close to normal as possible. While beer and other alcoholic beverages appear to satisfy thirst, they cause further dehydration of your body.

Rest regularly to allow your natural "cooling system" to work. A few minutes of sweat-free rest every hour will help restore physical and mental energy.

Soaking hands or feet in cold water will also help lower your body temperature.

DROUGHT

Curtail all water uses. Watering your lawn and washing your car are not essential to your well-being.

HEAT INDEX CHART

Temperature (F) versus Relative Humidity (%)

°F	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%
80	85	84	82	81	80	79
85	101	96	92	90	86	84
90	121	113	105	99	94	90
95		133	122	113	105	98
100			142	129	118	109
105				148	133	121
110						135

HI	Possible Heat Disorder:
80°F - 90°F	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.
90°F - 105°F	Sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible.
105°F - 130°F	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion likely, and heat stroke possible.
130°F or greater	**Heat stroke highly likely with continued exposure.**

Below is a table comparing Temperature and Dewpoint, with the same disorders possible:

Temperature (Down) versus Dewpoint (across)

°F	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
80	80	80	81	83	84	87	
85		84	86	89	93	99	107
90			91	95	100	107	117
95				101	106	114	125
100					113	121	131
105						127	138
110						134	145

Tinker guidance for heat related activity can be located at the following link.

http://www-ext.tinker.af.mil/status/Docs/Tinkerheat2002.doc

GRASS AND FOREST FIRES

Grass and Forest fires destroy property, valuable natural resources and threaten lives. They become especially dangerous when coupled with other disasters. In cases of extended drought, higher than normal seasonal temperatures, very low humidity and high winds any fire becomes extremely dangerous. Leaves and small combustible debris may be ignited by power lines, lightning, discarded cigarette butts or any open flame to produce a rapidly spreading wildfire which may consume hundreds of thousands of acres.

When the Governor of Oklahoma declares a burn ban, creating open sources of fire may be viewed as a criminal activity, with the individual starting the fire held accountable.

Some protective measures to take for a fire are:

- Learn to recognize dangerous fire conditions if you live in a heavily wooded or dense vegetation area.
- Cut tree branches 6'-10' above the grass
- Clear a large open space around your house to serve as a firebreak.
- Keep the lawn mowed closely and remove any leaves or twigs from the yard and roof.

- Plan several evacuation routes and don't hesitate to leave. Fires can spread rapidly and unpredictably.
- Oxygen may be of short supply, so remain calm, stay close to the ground, and breathe through a wet handkerchief or wet piece of clothing, if possible, to avoid scorching your lungs or inhaling smoke.
- Don't try to outrun a forest fire, travel at right angles to the path of the fire instead.

AFTER THE FIRE

Its human nature to want to get to your home as soon as possible after a disaster has struck. You may want to check on family or secure your belongings. However, you may not be able to return immediately. In any case, after any natural disasters proceed with extreme caution; numerous hazards may exist.

Hazards may include:

- Additional Fires
- Road closures
- Unsafe structures
- Downed power lines
- Contaminated water supplies
- Outbreak of disease

POST FIRE ACTIONS

- Keep listening to your radio for advice and information on evacuation routes, shelter locations, emergency contact numbers, etc.
- Use extreme caution if entering or working in damaged buildings.
- Don't take lanterns, torches or lighted cigarettes into damaged buildings. There may be leaking gas lines or flammable material present.
- Stay away from fallen or damaged electrical wires, which may still be dangerous.
- If your electrical appliances are wet or in standing water, turn off the main power switch to your house. Then unplug the wet appliance. Dry it out before you reconnect it and then turn the power back on.
- Stay away from disaster areas. Sightseeing could interfere with first aid or rescue work and may be dangerous as well.
- Notify your relatives after the emergency is over so they will know you and your family are safe. However, don't tie up telephone lines if they are still needed for official or emergency calls.
- Finally, during evacuation if you become separated from your family because of duty requirements, have a predetermined location to meet your family.

BURN BANS

Oklahoma can face drought, unusually high temperatures, drying winds and heavy wildland fire activity. It is unreasonable to presume that those affected by a ban on outdoor burning can proceed without extraordinary fire prevention measures in place. If the activity cannot be safely conducted in such a way as to eliminate the risk of accidental wildfire or to provide for immediate suppression of any accidental fire, the activity must be delayed until more favorable conditions exist.

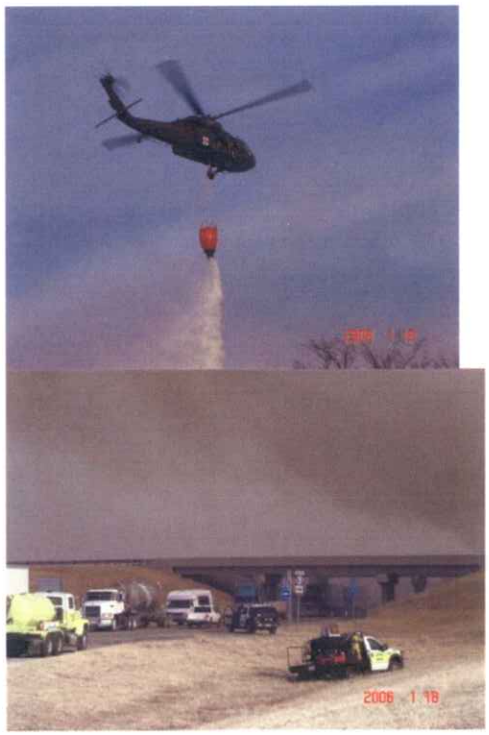
As is broadly defined in O.S. Title 2, Section 1301-206, the term "unlawful burning" is applied to both land cover and point sources such as campfires and trash fires. It also applies to other ignition sources for any land-cover fire.

Two basic principles apply to all of these situations.

1. Individuals are responsible for their actions and the results of their activities; and
2. Reasonable caution must be exercised with respect to emergency drought conditions and extra precautionary measures must be taken to prevent and suppress all wildfires.

CAMPFIRES AND OUTDOORS COOKING

Outdoor campfires are prohibited under the ban. Charcoal and wood fired cooking outdoors is prohibited in this outdoor burning ban. Grills located inside a building of any kind are exempt. Liquid Propane Gas or natural gas-powered grills are exempt from the ban. Coleman-type pressurized stoves are exempt. However, any fire resulting from the use of one of these cookers or stoves is still an illegal fire.
Totally enclosed smokers are exempt from the ban. These include smokers where ashes and embers are not exposed to blowing winds when the smoker is open. Partially enclosed smokers, where the ashes and embers may be exposed to blowing winds when the unit is open, are included in the ban. Once again, any fire resulting from the use of either type of smoker is still an illegal fire.



For information to help make your home safer from fires go to:

http://www.firewise.org/

SPRING/SUMMER THREAT SYNOPSIS

FLASH FLOODS/FLOODS

- The number ONE thunderstorm killer...nearly 140 fatalities each year.
- Most flash flood deaths occur at night and when people become trapped in automobiles.

LIGHTNING

- Occurs with ALL thunderstorms.
- Averages 80 deaths and 300 injuries each year.
- Causes several hundred million dollars in damage to property and forests annually.

STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS

- Responsible for most thunderstorm wind damage.
- Winds can exceed 100 mph!
- One type of straight-line wind, the downburst, can cause damage equivalent to a strong tornado and can be extremely dangerous to aviation.
- During the summer in the western states, thunderstorms often produce little rain but very strong wind gusts and dust storms.

LARGE HAIL

- Causes nearly $1 billion in damage to property and crops annually.
- Costliest United States hailstorm: Denver, Colorado, July 11, 1990. Total damage was $625 million.

TORNADOS

- Nature's most violent storms.
- Result in an average of 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries each year.
- Most fatalities occur when people do not leave mobile homes and automobiles.

HEAT STRESS

- Without proper guidance, you can become dehydrated quickly
- Each year more people in the U.S die from extreme heat than from hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined.
- Remember... DO NOT leave children and or pets in the car.

EARTHQUAKE

An ***earthquake*** is a wave-like movement of the earth's surface. The earth's crust is composed of many separate plates that are constantly pushing and moving against one another along what are known as fault lines. The energy of an earthquake is released in seismic waves when rock masses slip along a fault.

SIGNS AND WARNINGS

Earthquakes usually occur without warning. If an earthquake is occurring in your area, you will feel a trembling in the ground or floor. Earthquakes tend to strike repeatedly along faults. There are several faults that run through Oklahoma.

IMMEDIATE DANGER

The actual movement of the ground is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Earthquake-related casualties are commonly caused by:

- Partial or total building collapse, including toppling chimneys or walls, falling ceiling plaster, light fixtures and pictures.
- Flying glass from broken windows and skylights (this danger may be greater from windows in high-rise structures).
- Overturned bookcases, fixtures, and other large furniture and appliances.
- Fires from broken chimneys and broken gas lines.
- Fallen power lines.
- Drastic human action caused by fear.
- Fires caused by earthquakes are particularly dangerous. Water mains may be broken and fire-fighting equipment may be unable to reach the fire.

PREPAREDNESS

Check your home for potential earthquake and fire risks. Bolt down or reinforce water heater and other gas appliances since fire damage can result from broken gas lines and appliance connections. Use flexible connections wherever possible. Place large and heavy objects on lower shelves. Provide your family with the knowledge of how to protect themselves during an earthquake. Conduct calm family discussions about earthquakes and other possible disasters. Practice family earthquake drills. Know where the safest places are at home, work or school. Maintain emergency supplies such as first aid kits, canned and other foods that require little cooking and no refrigeration. A portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, and flashlights should all be maintained in a designated area. Teach responsible members of your family how to turn off electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves. Know how to extinguish fires and provide emergency first aid.

RESPONSE

Above all remain calm, try to reassure others, and think through the consequences of any action you take. If you are indoors, stay indoors; if outdoors, stay outdoors.

If ***indoors,*** watch for falling plaster, bricks, light fixtures and other objects. Watch out for high bookcases, china cabinets, shelves and other furniture which might slide or topple. Stay away from windows, mirrors, skylights and chimneys. Get against an inside wall, stand in a doorway, or get under a sturdy piece of furniture such as a desk, table or bed. DO NOT RUN OUTSIDE. You could be injured by falling objects or live wires. Encourage others to follow your example.

If in a ***high rise building***, get under a desk. Do not dash for exits, stairways may be broken or jammed with people. Power for elevators may fail.

If in a crowded store or mall, do not rush for a doorway since hundreds of people may have the same idea. If you must leave the building, choose your exit as carefully as possible.

If outside, get away from buildings, walls, utility poles, downed wires and all other objects which could fall. If possible, move to an open area away from hazards and stay there until the shaking stops.

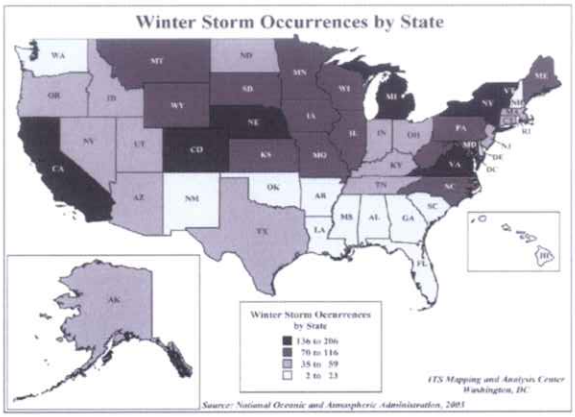
If in a car, stop as quickly as safety permits, but stay in the vehicle until the shaking stops. Avoid bridges, underpasses, and tall buildings.

EMERGENCY ACTIONS

- Check for fires or fire hazards.
- Check for injuries and seek medical help if necessary.
- Check utilities. Earth movements may have broken gas, electrical, and water lines. If you smell gas, open windows and shut off the main gas valve. Shut off electrical power if there is damage to your house wiring. Leave the building and report damage to the appropriate utility companies. Follow their instructions. Do not use matches, lighters, or open-flame appliances until you are sure there are no gas leaks. Do not operate electrical switches or appliances if gas leaks are suspected.
- Do not eat or drink anything from open containers near shattered glass.
- Do not touch downed power lines or objects touched by downed wires.
- Immediately clean up spilled medicines, drugs and other potentially harmful materials.
- Check to be sure that visible sewage lines are intact before permitting toilets to be flushed.
- Do not use your telephone except for genuine emergency calls. Turn on your radio for damage reports and information.

FALL AND WINTER WEATHER HAZARDS

Heavy snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major snowstorm or extreme cold. Winter storms can result in flooding, storm surge, closed highways, blocked roads, downed power lines and hypothermia.



Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a winter storm hazard:

FREEZING RAIN

Rain freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees, and power lines.

SLEET

Rain turns to pellets/slush before reaching the ground. Sleet also freezes on roads and other surfaces.

WINTER STORM WATCH

A winter storm is possible in your area. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, Commercial radio or television for more information.

WINTER STORM WARNING

A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in your area.

BLIZZARD WARNING

Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 mph or greater and considerable amounts of falling or blowing snow (reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile) are expected to prevail for a period of three hours or longer.

FROST/FREEZE WARNING

Below freezing temperatures are expected.

WIND CHILL

As we settle into the routines of winter, the kids all hope for that great snowfall and the adults hope there isn't enough to require shoveling. Either way, we are faced with cold winter temperatures and our ever present winds. During the winter, this wind augments the cold temperatures and leaves us with wind chills.

Wind chill (also called wind chill index or factor) is the cooling effect of any combination of temperature and wind by lowering skin temperature. Strong wind, combined with low temperatures, causes a very rapid cooling of exposed skin. Unprotected portions of the body, such as the face or hands, can be frostbitten in a very short time. The chill factor can be low enough to freeze exposed skin in as little as 30 seconds.

Wind Chill Chart

Wind (mph) \ Temperature (°F)	Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
5		36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
10		34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
15		32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
20		30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
25		29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
30		28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
35		28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
40		27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
45		26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
50		26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95
55		25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-68	-75	-82	-89	-97
60		25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-84	-91	-98

Frostbite Times: 30 minutes | 10 minutes | 5 minutes

$$\text{Wind Chill (°F)} = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 35.75(V^{0.16}) + 0.4275T(V^{0.16})$$

Where, T= Air Temperature (°F) V= Wind Speed (mph)

Effective 11/01/01

To determine the wind chill using the chart above, find the current temperature on the top line. Next, find the current wind speed on the left side. Follow those lines of numbers to the point they intersect. That is the current Wind Chill Index. By looking at the color coding, you can determine how long it is estimated before you may experience frostbite.

The winter weather here demands you take positive measures to prevent frostbite. Wear mittens and a hat that covers your ears. Gloves without fingers are NOT a good idea.

SNOW

Oklahoma winters vary; there are years with very little snow, but then we get a reality check and Mother Nature can surprise us at a moment's notice.

We don't have to go back too far in weather history to realize how dangerous and devastating winter storms can be. Oklahoma has suffered the effects of a disastrous ice storm that crippled parts of the state with downed trees and power lines, damage to structures and extended power outages. The ice storm was followed within a short time by another major winter storm that brought more snow and cold to the state. So, what can we do now to get ready for winter weather?

Have a plan –
Each family should have a plan of how you will deal with a major winter storm.

Think about it now before you really need to put the plan into action.

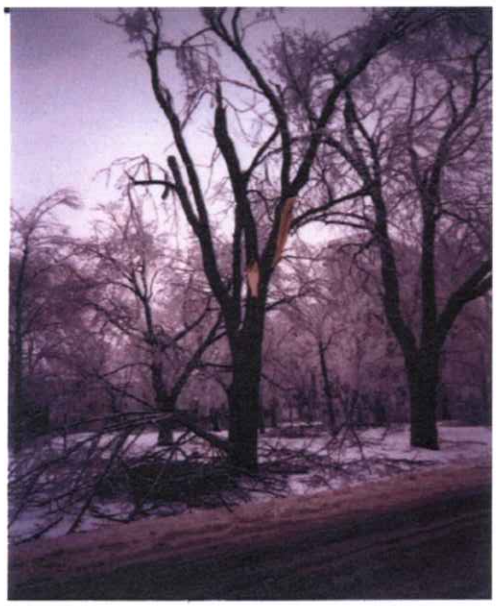
Keep up with the weather if you have travel plans
With winter travel it's more critical than ever to keep up with the weather, from home to your destination and everywhere in between. If winter precipitation is forecast, you might consider delaying the trip to avoid being caught in a dangerous situation. Even small amounts of freezing drizzle, sleet or snow can cause significant travel problems.

Develop and maintain an emergency supply kit
An emergency supply kit will be critical to your safety should a major winter storm cause you to lose electrical power and/or water service. A three-day supply of essential supplies, including water and food for the family, batteries, flashlights and medical supplies, should be in place and checked frequently. Be sure the food will not have to be cooked and you have manual ways to open food containers since gas and electricity may not be available. This supply kit will be the same one you should have on hand during tornado season. In addition, if you have to travel this winter, you should have an emergency survival kit in your vehicle as well.

Pay attention to National Weather Service watches, warnings and advisories
NWS offices serving the people of Oklahoma work hard to get the word out as far in advance as possible when winter storms approach. Whether you get your information from television and radio, the Internet or weather radio, you should keep up to date on the latest forecasts and warnings.

Get a battery operated weather radio
One of the items that should be in everyone's disaster supplies kit is a battery operated weather radio. Weather radio is a service of your National Weather Service office and provides round the clock weather information, including all the latest winter weather information. Moreover, life-saving weather radio receivers make great gifts!

SLEET AND ICE



Sleet usually occurs when the ground temperature is lower than that in the clouds. As the rain falls, it turns into soft/slushy ice pellets that freeze when hitting the ground or other surfaces. Freezing rain is a cold rain that freezes on the ground and surfaces. Both sleet and freezing rain are extremely hazardous. The weight of the frozen precipitation can break power and telephone lines, snap tree limbs and damage unstable structures.

WINTER SURVIVAL ACTIONS

WHEN CAUGHT IN A WINTER STORM

Outside with shelter:

- Try to stay dry
- Cover all exposed body parts

Outside without shelter:

- Prepare a lean-to, wind-break or snow cave for wind protection
- Build a fire for heat and to attract attention
- Place rocks around the fire to absorb and reflect heat
- Do NOT eat snow. It lowers your body temperature. Melt it first.

At Home or in a building:

- STAY INSIDE
- Make sure heat sources are operated safely
- Maintain ventilation for heaters
- Eat to maintain energy levels
- Drink water to prevent dehydration
- Wear layers of comfortable, warm clothing. Remove layers to avoid overheating, perspiration and resulting chills

If you do not have heat:

- Close off all unnecessary rooms/reduce the living area
- Use towels to block cracks under doors
- Cover windows with plastic or blankets

WINTER DRIVING

The leading cause of death during winter storms is transportation accidents. Preparing your vehicle for the winter season and knowing how to react if stranded or lost on the road are the keys to safe winter driving.

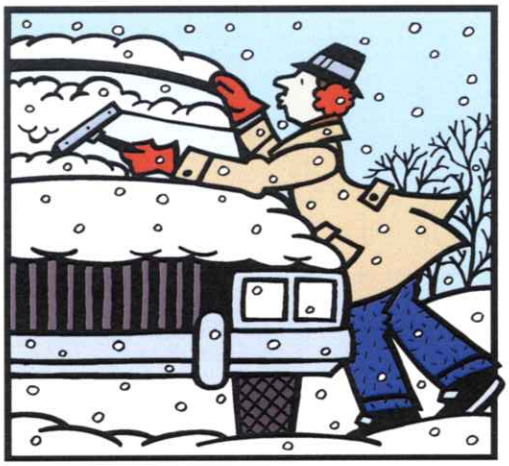
Make sure your auto is in good mechanical condition. Items that you or your mechanic should check are:

- Battery
- Exhaust system
- Heater
- Antifreeze
- Wiper blades and washer fluid
- Ignition System
- Brakes
- Defroster
- Oil level
- Thermostat
- Tires (You may want to consider studded snow tires)
- Lights (Don't forget the hazard lights!)

If it is your first experience in driving on snow covered or icy roads, you should learn how your auto handles differently before heading out on the highway. For more information on safe driving, please contact the OC-ALC Safety Office at 739-3263. Videos are available for you to check out for review with your squadron as well as with your family.

Think ahead! Run your errands before the weather gets bad, when possible. If you must go out:

- Keep a windshield scraper and small broom in the car.
- Keep at minimum a half tank of gas.
- Verify road conditions in other areas before departing on any trip.
- Always travel during daylight when possible.
- Dress warmly in layers.
- Carry a small supply of water and high energy snacks.



If Trapped in Your Auto During a Blizzard

STAY IN THE AUTO! Do not leave the car to search for assistance unless help is visible within 100 yards. You may become lost or disoriented in blowing and drifting snow. Use newspapers, maps and even the car mats for added insulation.

- If you have a cell phone, call someone and tell them as much as possible about your location.
- Display a trouble sign. Raise the car hood and place a bright colored item on the antenna.
- Watch for signs of hypothermia and frostbite.
- Do light exercises to keep your circulation up. Clap hands, move arms and legs, flex muscles. Try not to stay in one position too long.
- Take turns sleeping if there is more than one person in the car.

- Huddle together for warmth.
- Avoid over-exertion. Shoveling snow or pushing a disabled vehicle may put strain on the heart and increase the risk of heart attack.

Occasionally run the engine to keep warm. Turn on the auto's engine for about 10 minutes each hour. Run the heater whenever the engine is running. Also, turn on the interior lights at that time. **Beware of carbon monoxide poisoning.** Keep the exhaust pipe clear of snow and open a window slightly whenever the auto is running.

MAN-MADE HAZARDS

MAJOR ACCIDENT

A major accident is defined as: an accident involving Department of Defense (DOD) materiel or DOD activities, of such a magnitude as to warrant response by the base disaster response force. It is differentiated from day-to-day emergencies and incidents which are routinely handled by base agencies without the disaster response force. A major accident may involve one or more of the following:

1. Hazardous substances such as radioactive materials and toxic industrial chemicals; nuclear, biological, chemical, and conventional weapons; explosives; etc.
2. Aircraft mishap or crash.

3. Extensive property damage
4. Grave risk of injury or death to installation personnel or public.
5. Adverse public reaction.

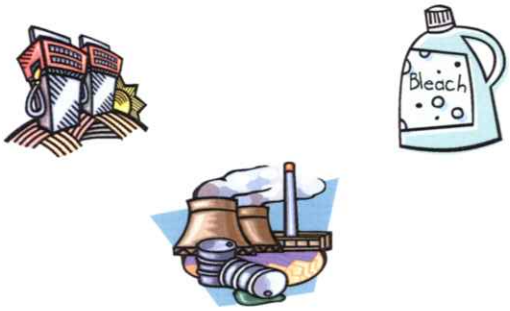
If you witness a major accident, your responsibilities are:

- Alert others in the immediate area.
- Report the accident to security police, fire department, or the command post.

- **Do not enter the accident scene if hazardous materials may be involved**. If no hazardous materials are involved, you may assist those in need of help. Until the responders arrive, help personnel to exit the scene and perform buddy care actions.

HAZMAT INCIDENT

Chemicals are found everywhere. They purify drinking water, increase crop production and simplify household chores. But chemicals also can be hazardous to humans or the environment if used improperly or released. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use, or disposal. You and your community are at risk if a chemical is used unsafely or released in harmful amounts into the environment where you live, work, or play.



Chemical manufacturers are one source of hazardous materials, but there are many others, including service stations, hospitals and hazardous material waste sites. HazMat incidents that occur as part of a major accident can present some unique problems. First, it may not be feasible to assist those in the accident or perform first aid. You don't want to become a casualty by exposing yourself to a hazardous material. Secondly, it may require you to evacuate the area with absolutely no notice. Actions that you should take in a HazMat incident include:

- Evacuate the area immediately. Go away from the incident and upwind from the release.
- Report as much information as you can to the authorities (Police or Fire). The more information you can give, the safer the responders will be.
- Return home only when authorities say it is safe. If the release occurs indoors, open windows and vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
- Act quickly if you have come in contact with or have been exposed to hazardous chemicals. Do the following:
  + Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities. You may be advised to take a thorough shower, or you may be advised to stay away from water and follow another procedure.
  + Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
  + Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers. Do not allow them to contact other materials. Call local authorities to find out about proper disposal.
  + Advise everyone who comes in contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance.

Now, the big question is how do you know if it is a HazMat incident or not? There are some indicators you can use to determine if a HazMat incident is likely. Location is a key factor. Fuels storage or chemical plants are two examples of areas in which a serious chemical release may occur. Facility

markings are an indicator of the serious nature of potential releases. This sign (called NFPA 704) is required on facilities that store hazardous materials.

The higher the number in each block (0-4), the greater the hazard. This particular facility has a moderate health hazard (blue), a very high fire hazard (red block), a fairly high reactivity hazard (yellow block), and do not add water (white block). The white block may also contain other information such as radiological hazard. This is all valuable information for responders.

Hazardous Materials on the move are required to be placarded by the Dept of Transportation. Here is what some of the common placards look like:

When reporting an incident that may involve HazMat, make sure to report as much information as you can – but from a safe distance. Make sure that you are not in the path of any contaminated "cloud". Evacuate away from the site and upwind (that's the clean wind in your face direction).

Do not re-enter the area until you are told that it is safe to do so. Some industrial chemicals can linger for a significant amount of time depending on the chemical, weather, time of day and amount of chemical released in the incident. It is better to be safe than sorry.

BROKEN ARROW

The term for a major accident involving a nuclear weapon or its component is "Broken Arrow". Nuclear weapons in the Air Force inventory are designed so that if they are involved in an accident, they will NOT yield a nuclear detonation. Special precautions must be taken to avoid scattered radioactive materials in this type of accident.

The area surrounding the accident site must be evacuated of all nonessential personnel. Nonessentials are those not involved in the fire fighting or rescue process. The radioactive material around the area could cause serious problems if you were unfortunate enough to get a large amount on you. It can cause skin burns that take a long time to heal. The greatest danger from this material is inhaling or ingesting this material which can result in serious sickness.

TERRORISM

Throughout human history, there have been many threats to the security of nations. These threats have brought about large-scale losses of life, the destruction of property, widespread illness and injury, the displacement of large numbers of people, and devastating economic loss. Recent technological advances and ongoing international political unrest are components of the increased risk to national security.

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to:
- Create fear among the public.
- Get immediate publicity for their causes.
- Try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism.

Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; cyber attacks (computer-based); and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.

High-risk targets for acts of terrorism include: military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Furthermore, terrorists are capable of spreading fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail. Within the immediate area of a terrorist event, you need to rely on police, fire and other officials for instructions. However, you can prepare in much the same way you would prepare for other crisis events.

The following are general guidelines:
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Move or leave if you feel uncomfortable or if something does not seem right.
- Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended. You should promptly report unusual behavior, suspicious or unattended packages, and strange devices to the police or security personnel.

• Learn where emergency exits are located in buildings you frequent. Plan how to get out in the event of an emergency.
• Be prepared to do without services you normally depend on—electricity, telephone, natural gas, gasoline pumps, cash registers, ATMs, and internet transactions.

Terrorist Force Protection Conditions

Contingency Operations

Condition	Application	Considerations
FPCON NORMAL	Applies when a general global threat of possible terrorist activity exists.	Warrants a routine security posture.
FPCON ALPHA	Applies when there is an increased general threat of possible terrorist activity against personnel or facilities, the nature and extent of which are unpredictable.	ALPHA measures must be capable of being maintained indefinitely.
FPCON BRAVO	Applies when an increased or more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists.	Sustaining BRAVO measures for a prolonged period may affect operational capability and relations with local authorities.
FPCON CHARLIE	Applies when an incident occurs or intelligence is received indicating some form of terrorist action or targeting against personnel or facilities is likely.	Implementation of CHARLIE measures will create hardship and affect the activities of the unit and its personnel.
FPCON DELTA	Applies in the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence has been received that terrorist action against a specific location or person is imminent.	Normally, this FPCON is declared as a localized condition. FPCON DELTA measures are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods.

CITIZEN GUIDANCE ON THE HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

The Department of Homeland Security has developed a color code system to enable the general population to remain aware of the level of terrorism threat at any time. This system looks at the threat level in terms of Low, Guarded, Elevated, High and Severe levels. The following information details the different levels and the steps you should take to prepare yourself and your family.

LOW RISK

• Develop a family emergency plan. Share it with family and friends, and practice the plan. Visit www.Ready.gov for help creating a plan.
• Create an "Emergency Supply Kit" for your household.
• Be informed. Visit www.Ready.gov or obtain a copy of "Preparing Makes Sense, Get Ready Now" by calling 1-800-BE-READY.
• Know where to shelter and how to turn off utilities (power, gas, and water) to your home.
• Examine volunteer opportunities in your community, such as Citizen Corps, Volunteers in Police Service, Neighborhood Watch or others, and donate your time. Consider completing an American Red Cross first aid or CPR course , or Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) course.

GUARDED RISK

• Complete recommended steps at level green.
• Review stored disaster supplies and replace items that are outdated.
• Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities.

ELEVATED RISK

• Complete recommended steps at levels green and blue.
• Ensure disaster supplies are stocked and ready.
• Check telephone numbers in family emergency plan and update as necessary.
• Develop alternate routes to/from work or school and practice them.
• Continue to be alert for suspicious activity and report it to authorities.

HIGH RISK

• Complete recommended steps at lower levels.
• Exercise caution when traveling, pay attention to travel advisories.
• Review your family emergency plan and make sure all family members know what to do.
• Be Patient. Expect some delays, baggage searches and restrictions at public buildings.
• Check on neighbors or others that might need assistance in an emergency.

SEVERE RISK

• Complete all recommended actions at lower levels.
• Listen to local emergency management officials.
• Stay tuned to TV or radio for current information/instructions.
• Be prepared to shelter or evacuate, as instructed.
• Expect traffic delays and restrictions.
• Provide volunteer services only as requested.
• Contact your school/business to determine status of work day.

Here at Tinker, if you see or suspect any suspicious activity; call the Eagle Eye number 734-3737. Stay aware of the current Force Protection Conditions and have an emergency action plan.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Terrorists have frequently used **explosive devices** as one of their most common weapons. Terrorists do not have to look far to find out how to make explosive devices; the information is readily available in books, the internet and other information sources. The materials needed for an explosive device can be found in many places including variety, hardware and auto supply stores. Explosive devices are highly portable, using vehicles and humans as a means of transport. They are easily detonated from remote locations or by suicide bombers. Conventional bombs have been used to damage and destroy financial, political, social, and religious institutions. Attacks have occurred in public places and on city streets with thousands of people around the world injured and killed.

Biological agents are organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock and crops. The three basic groups of biological agents that would likely be used as weapons are bacteria, viruses and toxins. Most biological agents are difficult to grow and maintain. Many break down quickly when exposed to sunlight and other environmental factors, while others, such as anthrax spores, are very long lived. Biological agents can be dispersed by spraying them into the air, by infecting animals that carry the disease to humans and by contaminating food and water.

Improvised explosives can be formed by using just about anything that can be made to explode.

Delivery methods may include:

• **Aerosols -** biological agents are dispersed into the air, forming a fine mist that may drift for miles. Inhaling the agent may cause disease in people or animals.

• **Animals** - some diseases are spread by insects and animals, such as fleas, mice, flies, mosquitoes, and livestock.

• **Food and water contamination** - some pathogenic organisms and toxins may persist in food and water supplies. Most microbes can be killed, and toxins deactivated, by cooking food and boiling water. Most microbes are killed by boiling water for one minute, but some require longer.

• **Person-to-person** - Infectious agents can spread from person to person. Humans have been the source of infection for smallpox, plague, and the Lassa viruses. Specific information on biological agents is available at the Centers for Disease Control.

Chemical agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants. They can be released by bombs or sprayed from aircraft, boats, and vehicles. They can be used as a liquid to create a hazard to people and the environment. Some chemical agents may be odorless and tasteless. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (2 to 48 hours). While potentially lethal, chemical agents are difficult to deliver in lethal concentrations. Outdoors, the agents often dissipate rapidly. Chemical agents also are difficult to produce. A chemical attack could come without warning. Signs of a chemical release may include people having difficulty breathing; experiencing eye irritation; losing coordination; becoming nauseated; or having a burning sensation in the nose, throat, and lungs. Also, the presence of many dead insects or birds may indicate a chemical agent.

Terrorist use of a **"dirty nuke" or "dirty bomb"**—is considered far more likely than use of a nuclear explosive device. This weapon combines a conventional explosive device—such as a bomb—with radioactive material. It is designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area. Such devices appeal to terrorists because they require limited technical knowledge to build and deploy compared to a nuclear device. Also, the radioactive materials in these devices are widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry, and research, and are easier to obtain than weapons grade uranium or plutonium. The primary purpose of terrorist use of these devices is to cause psychological fear and economic disruption. Some devices could cause fatalities from exposure to radioactive materials. Depending on the speed at which the area of the item detonation was evacuated or how successful people were at sheltering-in-place, the number of deaths and injuries from an dirty bomb might not be substantially greater than from a conventional bomb explosion.

The size of the affected area and the level of destruction caused by a dirty bomb would depend on the sophistication and size of the conventional bomb, the type of radioactive material used the quality and quantity of the radioactive material, and the local meteorological conditions - primarily wind and precipitation. The area affected could be placed off-limits to the public for several months during cleanup.

ENEMY ATTACK

Though it is not a pleasant thought, we must be aware that the possibility of enemy attack, other than terrorism, does exist. Current defenses make it unlikely that any missile would be able to make it into our region without detection. This allows us to operate in three distinct phases of attack actions.

Pre-attack. Under pre-attack conditions, we would take steps to protect personnel and assets from the effects of the attack. This will likely include implementing the Shelter in Place (SIP) procedures that are detailed more on page 50.

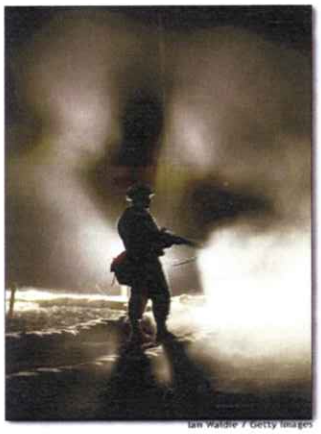
Trans-attack. All personnel will take cover upon hearing the alarm for attack.

Post-attack. Follow guidance given over the giant voice system following an attack. You may be required to stay inside of your shelter area until the area has been deemed safe.

The type of attack will determine what actions need to be taken. The wing leadership and support functions will access the situation and provide as much information as possible should this occur.

If you are an active duty member and are away from Tinker AFB and general war is declared and are unable to report to the base, you should report to the nearest federal agency listed below:

US Air Force Base
US AF Recruiting or Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachment
US Army, Navy or Marine Corps Installation
A federal or civil government installation



PREPARATION 101

There is much that you can do to prepare yourself and your family for any hazard or threat that may occur in our area. The first is to make sure that everyone is aware of the current methods of notification for incidents.

ALERTING SYSTEMS

You are watching your favorite baseball team on TV and suddenly the TV starts buzzing and a map pops up on the screen. Welcome to the National Weather Service Alerting system! For many folks, TV and radio is their initial notification of impending foul weather. What you need to know is what all the jargon they are using means. Let's start with a WATCH.

A **WATCH** means that conditions are favorable for the development of severe weather. This can apply to any of the storms. A watch does not mean that this weather will occur; it is a "be alert" notice.

A **WARNING** means that severe weather is occurring. If a warning is given for your area, you must take immediate action!

You may also hear sirens going off in your neighborhood. These are standard warning signals that are used in both the military and civilian communities. You should be aware that if you live in base housing, you will hear the Oklahoma County sirens, in addition to those of the base. The Oklahoma County sirens sound whenever there is a threat at any location in the county, not just the immediate Tinker AFB area. So, if you do hear the sirens, it is critical that you tune into local weather/news for more information. Here at Tinker we have standard Installation Warning System that will be used if the situation warrants.

U.S. AIR FORCE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SIGNALS

CONDITION	IF YOU HEAR	THIS INDICATES	INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS
DISASTER WARNING[1,3]	3-5 MINUTE STEADY TONE ON SIREN OR SIMILAR WARNING DEVICE  OR VOICE ANNOUNCEMENT	A DISASTER/INCIDENT AFFECTING THE BASE IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS EXAMPLES: Tornadoes; Flash Floods; Hazardous Material Releases; Wildfires	- BE ALERT, ENSURE ALL PERSONNEL ARE WARNED - FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE COVER, EVACUATE TO A SAFE LOCATION, OR SHELTER IN-PLACE
ATTACK WARNING[1,2,3]	3-5 MINUTE WAVERING TONE ON SIREN OR SIMILAR WARNING DEVICE  OR VOICE ANNOUNCEMENT	AN ATTACK/HOSTILE ACT IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS EXAMPLES: Vehicle Bomb; Terrorist Release of Chemical, Biological, Radioactive Material	- BE ALERT, ENSURE ALL PERSONNEL ARE WARNED - IMPLEMENT SECURITY MEASURES, AS APPROPRIATE - FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE COVER, EVACUATE TO A SAFE LOCATION, OR SHELTER IN-PLACE
ALL CLEAR	VOICE ANNOUNCEMENT	THE IMMEDIATE DISASTER THREAT HAS ENDED OR THE ATTACK IS OVER	- REMAIN ALERT FOR SECONDARY HAZARDS - ACCOUNT FOR ALL PERSONNEL - REPORT FIRES, INJURIES, AND HAZARDS

LOCAL PROCEDURES:

NOTES:
1. See AFI 10-2501 and AFMAN 10-2602 for further guidance on warning systems and protective actions.
2. During wartime or combat operations, AFVA 10-2511, *USAF Standardized Attack Warning Signals for NBCC Medium and High Threat Areas*, will be used to initiate passive defense actions in accordance with AFMAN 10-2602 or as directed by the installation commander.
3. Monitor commanders channel or local media for information regarding specific actions for military personnel.

Prescribed by AFI 10-2501
Supersedes AFVA 32-4010, 1 November 1997
Distribution: F

AFVA 10-2510
1 Nov 03

Emergency Siren Testing: A check of all sirens located on Tinker AFB is conducted every Wednesday at noon. Any malfunctions detected should be brought to the attention of 72nd Civil Engineering Service Desk at 734-3117, for investigation and/or immediate repair. The local communities test sirens on Saturday at noon.

GET EMPOWERED

A wise man once said that power comes in the form of information. There is some information that is just too valuable to overlook. For official information during emergencies monitor your local media. Do you know the correct response to emergency vehicles with flashing lights? Do you know the status of roads in neighboring states if you are traveling?

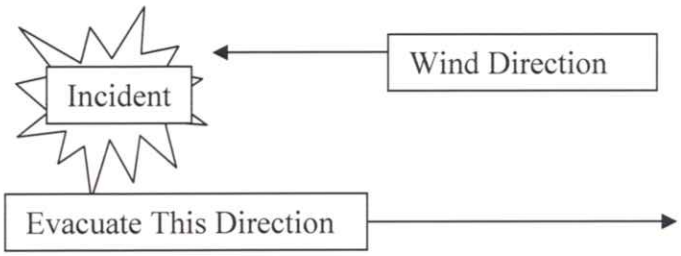
That emergency vehicle with lights is coming up behind you! By Oklahoma state law, you must pull off to the side of the road as far as possible and STOP. If you are traveling on a narrow road or street, you must give them the right of way whether they are behind you or approaching you. This applies both on and off base. Alert vehicles with flashing lights should be treated in the same manner.

Planning a road trip? In this region, there may be fair weather in one area and severe weather elsewhere. Oklahoma State Department of Public Safety hazardous road condition report number may significantly reduce your travel stress and allow you to plan accordingly: **(405) 425-2385**. Prepare your vehicle and your passengers for the worst case situation before traveling.

ACTIONS FOR MAN-MADE HAZARDS

Your initial protective actions for most man-made hazards will begin with evacuation if it impacts your immediate area. Follow all directions given by authorities on the scene if they are present.

If no authorities have arrived yet, you want to leave the immediate area as safely as possible. If other people in the area need assistance evacuating, help if you can. Remember Safety. Evacuation should be done by going upwind of the hazard.



What this means is that you want to go the direction that the wind is coming FROM, rather than going where any airborne hazards may be carried from the incident. Go far enough away that you feel safe, but don't completely leave the area. The authorities may have questions about the situation that you could help with.

There may be cases in which evacuating the hazard area is not possible due to safety concerns, time shortages or the scope of the hazard. In these situations, you will likely be directed to Shelter In-Place (SIP).

SHELTER IN-PLACE

Shelter in-place actions can provide short-term (1-2 hours in some cases) protection to the occupants and are most effective when building occupants plan and practice their actions in advance. Most are simple, low or no-cost actions performed by the occupants or facility manager. Sheltering in-place is not the solution for every situation. However, it may be the only practical method to provide protection for residential housing or for buildings with large populations such as dormitories, auditoriums, movie theaters and office buildings. Other good candidates for sheltering in-place include schools, medical facilities, childcare centers and other buildings that are unable to evacuate or transport most or all of the occupants to safe areas. Although the primary reason to shelter inside buildings is to increase protection, these actions also provide emergency responders with the time they need to control or contain the release and coordinate evacuation strategies.

If you are told to shelter-in-place, take your children and pets indoors immediately. While gathering your family, you can provide a minimal amount of protection to your breathing by covering your mouth and nose with a damp cloth. Then take the following precautions:

- Close all windows in your home
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems
- Close the fireplace damper
- Go to an above ground room (not the basement) with the fewest windows and doors
- Take your family disaster supply kit with you
- Wet some towels and jam them in the crack under the doors
- Put tape around doors, windows, exhaust fans or vents
- Use plastic garbage bags to cover windows, outlets and air vents
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds or curtains
- To avoid injury, stay away from the windows
- Stay in the room and listen to your radio until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate

WHAT TO SAY TO CHILDREN

Traumatic events can have a powerful impact on children. Graphic images of natural disasters and terrorist activities can result in children feeling that their safety is threatened. When there is an interruption in the natural flow of life, a child can experience anxiety and fear. These are normal reactions.

Be calm and reassure children that they are safe. Children take their emotional cues from the significant adults in their lives. Explain that other important adults in their lives are safe and that these are only temporary events that can be overcome. Explain that the government, firefighters, police, doctors and the military are helping people who are hurt and are working to ensure that no further tragedies occur.

Let children know its all right to feel upset. Listen to what children tell you about their fears, and don't dismiss these fears. Listen when children tell about how they feel and what they think of what has happened. Encourage the children to talk about these feelings and help put them into perspective. Encourage your child's physical, creative and artistic avenues of expression at this time.

Observe a child's emotional state. Depending on their age, children may not express their concerns verbally. Children who at first hold back fear or grief may experience delayed stress symptoms later, such as reverting to outgrown childish behavior, anxiety, sleeplessness, nightmares, or even depression. These behaviors are only signs of the child's anxiety, and your acceptance will reassure the child and shorten the duration of such behaviors. Children respond to praise, and parents should make a deliberate effort not to focus on the child's immature behavior. Have them engage in "normal" activities, school, play, etc. as much as possible.

This FEMA website: http://www.fema.gov/kids/dizarea.htm has an abundance of great information for your kids. From how a disaster occurs to how recovery starts; it is all there in a fun, kid-friendly format.

NEIGHBORS HELPING NEIGHBORS

Working with neighbors can save lives and property. Meet with your neighbors to plan how the neighborhood could work together after a disaster until help arrives. If you're a member of a neighborhood organization, such as a home association or crime watch group, introduce disaster preparedness as a new activity. Know your neighbors' special skills (e.g., medical, technical) and consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as disabled and elderly persons. Make plans for childcare in case parents can't get home.

TIME TO MAKE A PLAN

You and your family should have a plan in place as to how you will cope with a disaster should it occur. Your family plan should address the following:

- Escape routes (home and community)
- Family communications
- Utility shut-off and safety
- Insurance and vital records
- Special needs
- Caring for animals
- Safety Skills
- Sheltering

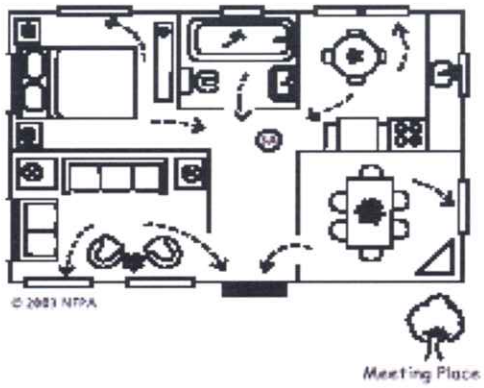
Escape Routes

Establish a place to meet in the event of an emergency, such as a fire. Record the locations below.

Where to meet: _____

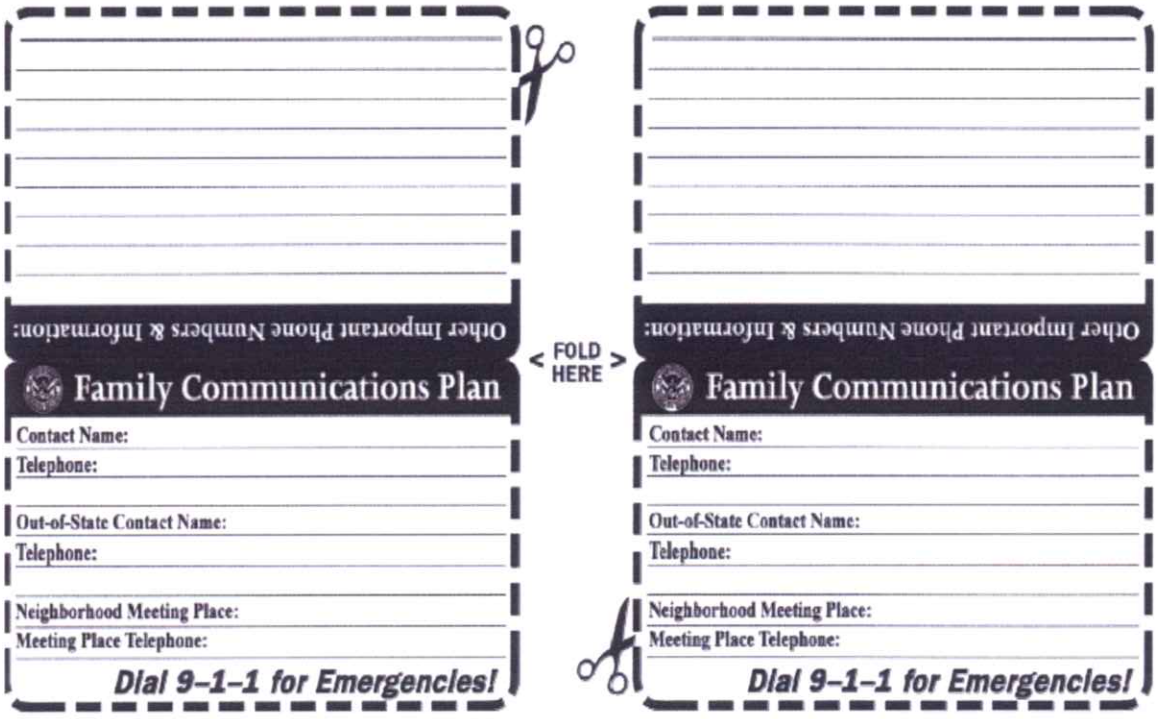
Near the home: _____

Outside the immediate area: _____



- Draw a floor plan, or a map of your home.
- Show all doors and windows.
- Mark two ways out of each room.
- Mark all smoke alarms with SA.
- Smoke alarms should be on every level of your home.
- Make sure there is an alarm in or near every sleeping area.
- Select a family meeting place outside the home where everyone can meet.
- Remember; practice your plan at least twice a year.

Complete, Clip and Carry Cards



FAMILY COMMUNICATIONS

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another. Think about how you will communicate in different situations. Complete a contact card for each family member. Have family members keep these cards handy in a wallet, purse, backpack, etc. You may want to send one to school with each child to keep on file. Pick a friend or relative who lives out-of-state for household members to notify in case they are unable to contact someone in the local area.

Homeland Security

Family Communications Plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and review what you will do in different situations.

Out-of-State Contact Name: Telephone Number:
Email: Telephone Number:

Fill out the following information for each family member and keep it up to date.

Name: Social Security Number:
Date of Birth: Important Medical Information:

Name: Social Security Number:
Date of Birth: Important Medical Information:

Name: Social Security Number:
Date of Birth: Important Medical Information:

Name: Social Security Number:
Date of Birth: Important Medical Information:

Name: Social Security Number:
Date of Birth: Important Medical Information:

Name: Social Security Number:
Date of Birth: Important Medical Information:

Where to go in an emergency. Write down where your family spends the most time: work, school and other places you frequent. Schools, daycare providers, workplaces and apartment buildings should all have site-specific emergency plans.

Home
Address:
Phone Number:
Neighborhood Meeting Place:
Regional Meeting Place:

Work
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

School
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

Work
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

School
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

Other place you frequent:
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

School
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

Other place you frequent:
Address:
Phone Number:
Evacuation Location:

Important Information	Name	Telephone #	Policy #
Doctor(s):			
Other:			
Pharmacist:			
Medical Insurance:			
Homeowners/Rental Insurance:			
Veterinarian/Kennel (for pets):			

Other useful phone numbers: **9-1-1 for emergencies.** Police Non-Emergency Phone #:

UTILITY SHUT- OFF AND SAFETY

In the event of a disaster, you may be instructed to shut off the utility service at your home. Below is some general guidance for shutting off utility service:

Modify the information provided to reflect your shut off requirements as directed by your utility company.

Natural Gas - Natural gas leaks and explosions are responsible for a significant number of fires following disasters. It is vital that all household members know how to shut off natural gas. Because there are different gas shut-off procedures for different gas meter configurations, it is important to contact your local gas company for guidance on preparation and response regarding gas appliances and gas service to your home. When you learn the proper shut-off procedure for your meter, share the information with everyone in your household. Be sure not to actually turn off the gas when practicing the proper gas shut-off procedure. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone out quickly. Turn off the gas, using the outside main valve, if you can, and call the gas company from a neighbor's home.

CAUTION – If you turn off the gas for any reason, a qualified professional must turn it back on. NEVER attempt to turn the gas back on yourself.

Water - Water quickly becomes a precious resource following many disasters. It is vital that all household members learn how to shut off the water at the main house valve.

- Cracked lines may pollute the water supply to your house. It is wise to shut off your water until you hear from authorities that it is safe for drinking.
- The effects of gravity may drain the water in your hot water heater and toilet tanks unless you trap it in your house by shutting off the main house valve (not the street valve in the cement box at the curb—this valve is extremely difficult to turn and requires a special tool).

Preparing to Shut Off Water

- Locate the shut-off valve for the water line that enters your house.
- Make sure this valve can be completely shut off. Your valve may be rusted open, or it may only partially close. Replace it, if necessary.
- Label this valve with a tag for easy identification, and make sure all household members know where it is located.

Remember to fill your water containers before shutting of the water when possible!

Electricity: Electrical sparks have the potential of igniting natural gas if it is leaking. It is wise to teach all responsible household members where and how to shut off the electricity.

Preparing to Shut Off Electricity

- Locate your electricity circuit box.
- **FOR YOUR SAFETY: Always shut off all the individual circuits before shutting off the main circuit breaker.**

INSURANCE AND VITAL RECORDS

Obtain property, health, and life insurance if you do not have them. If you live in base housing, you are strongly encouraged to obtain renters insurance on your possessions. Review existing policies for the amount and extent of coverage to ensure that what you have in place is what is required for you and your family for all possible hazards.

If you live in a flood-prone area, consider purchasing flood insurance to reduce your risk of flood loss. Buying flood insurance to cover the value of a building and its contents will not only provide greater peace of mind, but will speed the recovery if a flood occurs. You can call 1(888) FLOOD29 to learn more about flood insurance. Base Housing residents need to contact the Tinker Housing Office for more information.

Inventory Home Possessions - Make a record of your personal property, for insurance purposes. Take photos or a video of the interior and exterior of your home. Include personal belongings in your inventory.

Vital Records - Vital records are those records that you need in order to recover from a catastrophic incident. Store important documents such as insurance policies, deeds, property records, passports, wills, birth certificates and other important papers in a safe place, such as a safety deposit box away from your home. A "fire-proof" container does not guarantee that your documents will not be destroyed. Make a list of your account numbers, insurers and other important contacts. Seal it in an envelope and ask a relative or trusted friend to store it for you. Offer to do the same for them! Make copies of important documents for your incident supplies kit. (Information about the incident supplies kit is covered later.)

Money - Consider saving money in an emergency savings account that could be used in any crisis. It is advisable to keep a small amount of cash or traveler's checks at home in a safe place where you can quickly access them in case of evacuation.

SPECIAL NEEDS

If you or someone close to you has a disability or a special need, you may have to take additional steps to protect yourself and your family in an emergency.

Additional Steps for Special Needs
*Hearing impaired may need to make special arrangements to receive warnings.
*Mobility impaired may need special assistance to get to a shelter.
*Single working parent may need help to plan for disasters and emergencies.
*Non-English speaking persons may need assistance planning for and responding to emergencies. Community

and cultural groups may be able to help keep people informed.
*People without vehicles may need to make arrangements for transportation.
*People with special dietary needs should take special precautions to have an adequate emergency food supply.

Planning for Special Needs:

- Find out about special assistance that may be available in your community.
- Register with the office of emergency services or the local fire department for assistance so needed help can be provided.
- Create a network of neighbors, relatives, friends and coworkers to aid you in an emergency. Discuss your needs and make sure everyone knows how to operate necessary equipment.
- Discuss your needs with your employer.
- If you are mobility impaired and live or work in a high-rise building, have an escape chair.

- If you live in an apartment building, ask the management to mark accessible exits clearly and to make arrangements to help you leave the building.
- Keep specialized items ready, including extra wheelchair batteries, oxygen, catheters, medication, food for service animals and any other items you might need.
- Be sure to make provisions for medications that require refrigeration.
- Keep a list of the type and model numbers of the medical devices you require.

CARING FOR ANIMALS

Animals also are affected by disasters. Use the guidelines below to prepare a plan for caring for pets and large animals.

Plan for pet disaster needs by:

- Identifying shelter.
- Gathering pet supplies.
- Ensuring your pet has proper ID and up-to-date veterinarian records.
- Providing a pet carrier and leash.

Take the following steps to prepare to shelter your pet:

- Call your local emergency management office, animal shelter, or animal control office to get advice and information.
- Keep veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Find out which local hotels and motels allow pets and where pet boarding facilities are located. Be sure to research some outside your local area in case local facilities close.

- Know that, with the exception of service animals, pets are not typically permitted in emergency shelters as they may affect the health and safety of other occupants.

If you have large animals such as horses, cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs on your property, be sure to prepare before a disaster. Use the following guidelines:

- Ensure there is a way to identify all animals.
- Evacuate animals whenever possible. Map out primary and secondary routes in advance.
- Make available vehicles and trailers needed for transporting and supporting each type of animal. Also make available experienced handlers and drivers.
- Ensure destinations have food, water, veterinary care and handling equipment.
- If evacuation is not possible, animal owners must decide whether to move large animals to shelter or turn them outside.

SAFETY SKILLS

It is important that family members know how to administer first aid and CPR and

how to use a fire extinguisher.

Take a first aid and CPR class. Local American Red Cross chapters can provide information about this type of training. Official certification by the American Red Cross provides, under the "good Samaritan" law, protection for those giving first aid.

http://www.redcross.org/

Learn How to Use a Fire Extinguisher.

Be sure everyone knows how to use your fire extinguisher(s) and where it is kept. You should have, at a minimum, an ABC type.

Make sure that you periodically check the serviceability of the fire extinguisher and also replace the batteries in your smoke and carbon dioxide detectors. One great cue for this is the spring and fall time changes – replace batteries when you change your clocks.

BUILD AN INCIDENT KIT

An incident supplies kit is a collection of basic items that members of a household may need in the event of a disaster.

You may need to survive on your own after a disaster. This means having your own food, water and other supplies in sufficient quantity to last for at least three days. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a

disaster, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help within hours, or it might take days.

Basic services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephones may be cut off for days, or even a week or longer. Or, you may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you. You probably will not have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you need. This is why it is important that they be centrally located and that all family members know where the kit is located.

The following items are recommended for inclusion in your **basic** incident supplies kit:

- Three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Three-day supply of water – one gallon of water per person, per day
- Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit and manual
- Sanitation and hygiene items (moist towelettes and toilet paper)
- Matches and waterproof container
- Whistle
- Extra clothing
- Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils, including a can opener
- Photocopies of credit and identification cards
- Cash and coins
- Special needs items, such as prescription medications, eye glasses and hearing aid batteries
- Items for infants, such as formula, diapers, bottles and pacifiers
- Other items to meet your unique family needs

If you live in a cold climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that you will not have heat. Think about your clothing and bedding supplies. Be sure to include one complete change of clothing and shoes per person, including:

- Jacket or coat
- Long pants
- Long sleeve shirt
- Sturdy shoes
- Hat, mittens and scarf
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket (per person)

During the summer months, think about environmental conditions. Some things that you may want to add could include:

- Insect repellant
- Sun block
- Wet weather clothing

Be sure to account for growing children and other family changes.

WATER

How Much Water? You should store at least one gallon of water per person per day. A normally active person needs at least one-half gallon of water daily just for drinking. Additionally, in determining adequate quantities, take the following into account:

- Individual needs vary, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet and climate
- Children, nursing mothers and ill people need more water
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed
- A medical emergency might require additional water

How Should I Store Water? To prepare the safest and most reliable emergency supply of water, it is recommended you purchase commercially bottled water. Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Observe the expiration or "use by" date.

FOOD

The following are things to consider when putting together your food supplies:

- Avoid foods that will make you thirsty. Choose salt-free crackers, whole grain cereals, and canned foods with high liquid content.
- Stock canned foods, dry mixes and other staples that do not require refrigeration, cooking, water or special preparation. You may already have many of these on hand. **Note:** Be sure to include a manual can opener.
- Include special dietary needs.

MAINTAINING YOUR INCIDENT SUPPLIES KIT

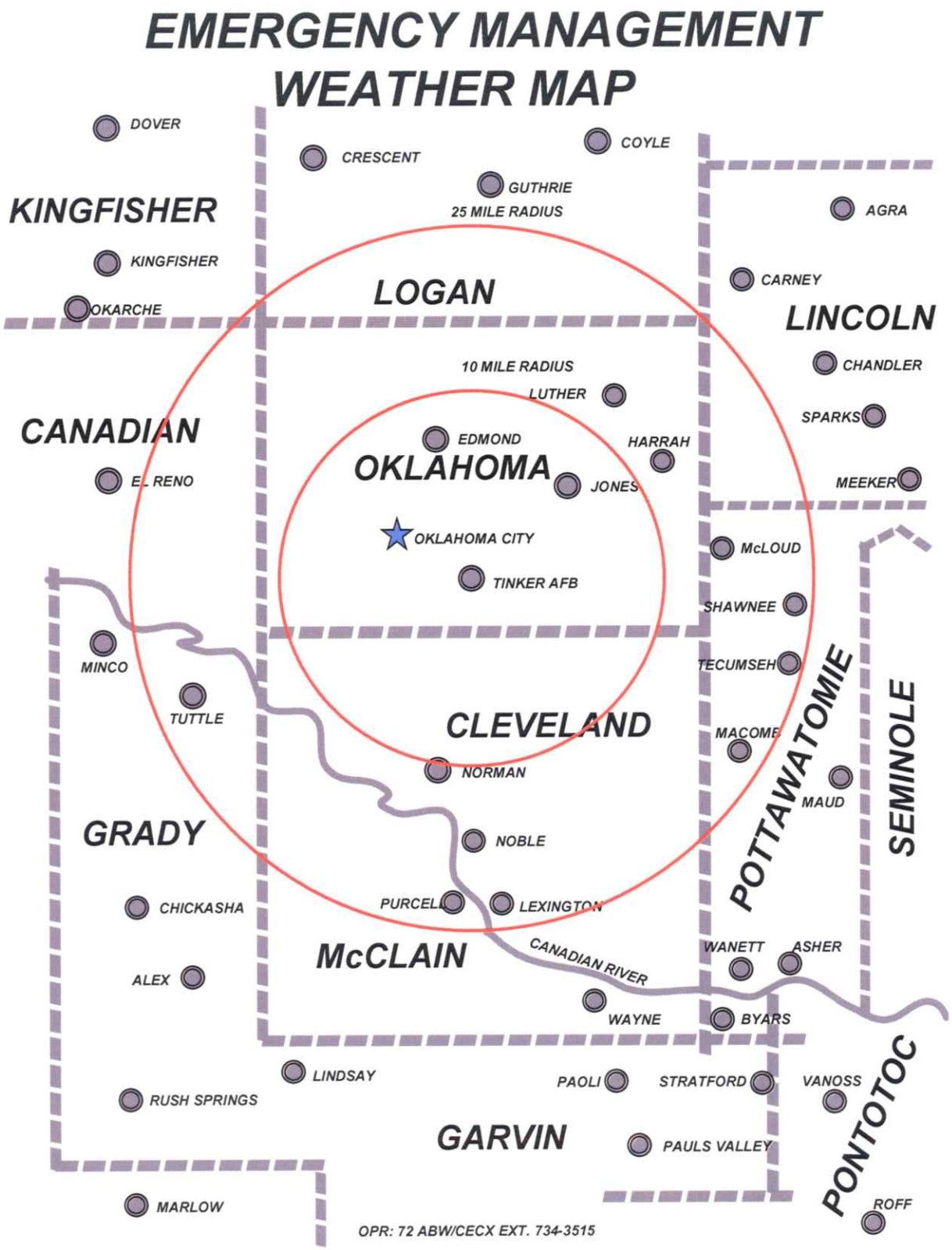
Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed. Here are some tips to keep your supplies ready and in good condition:

- Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is cool.
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers to protect from pests and to extend its shelf life.
- Throw out any canned good that becomes swollen, dented or corroded.
- Use foods before they go bad and replace them with fresh supplies.
- Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in the front.
- Change stored food and water supplies every six months. Be sure to write the date you store it on all containers.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family needs change.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers, such as an unused trashcan, camping or other storage totes.

Item to Include	Qty	Yes	No	Item to Include	Qty	Yes	No
Water				Assortment of Bandages			
Canned Foods				Assortment of Gauze Pads			
Canned Fruits				Bandage Tape			
Canned Vegetables				Scissors			
Canned/Pouch Juices				Tweezers			
Energy Bars				Needle			
Granola Bars				Moistened Towelettes			
Peanut Butter				Antiseptic (Peroxide/Alcohol)			
Trail Mix				Thermometer			
Crackers				Safety Pins			
Baby Food/Formula				Waterless Cleaner			
Hard Candy				Latex Gloves			
Sweet Cereal				Sun Screen			
Dried Fruits				Antibiotic Ointment			
Jerky				Lip Balm			
Diapers				Insect Repellant			
Diaper Rash Ointment				Aspirin or Acetaphetamine			
Pacifier				Anti-Diarrhea Medication			
Bottles/Cups				Antacid			
Medications				Petroleum Jelly			
Toys				Elastic Bandages “Ace” type			
Prescriptions				Denture Needs			
Glasses/Contacts				Contact Needs			
Canned Pet Foods				Critical Documents			
List of Accounts/Numbers				Household Inventories			
Family Records				Games			
Books				Paper Plates			
Disposable Cups/Flatware				Battery Operated Radio			
Batteries				Battery Flashlight/Lantern			
Non-Electric Can Opener				Pliers			
Duct Tape				Hammer			
Fire Extinguisher				Matches/Water Tight Container			
Aluminum Foil				Storage Containers			

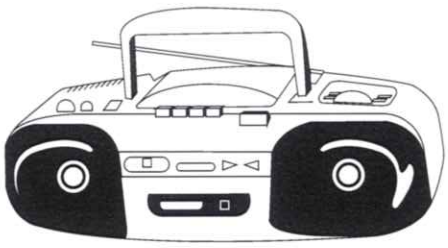
Item to Include	Qty	Yes	No	Item to Include	Qty	Yes	No
Paper/Pencils/Markers				Small Sewing Kit			
Whistle				Plastic Sheeting/Large Trash Bags			
Maps of Areas				Toilet Paper			
Paper Towels				Feminine Supplies			
Personal Hygiene Items				Plastic Bucket with Tight Lid			
Disinfectant Spray				Disinfectant Liquid			
Household Bleach				Cash/Change			
Small Tent				Blankets			
Sleeping Bags				Towels			
Pillows				Battery Clock/Watch			

Add your own items for your kit.


EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WEATHER MAP
DOVER
CRESCENT
COYLE
GUTHRIE
25 MILE RADIUS
KINGFISHER
KINGFISHER
OKARCHE
AGRA
CARNEY
LOGAN
LINCOLN
10 MILE RADIUS
CHANDLER
LUTHER
SPARKS
CANADIAN
EDMOND
HARRAH
OKLAHOMA
JONES
MEEKER
EL RENO
OKLAHOMA CITY
McLOUD
TINKER AFB
SHAWNEE
MINCO
TECUMSEH
TUTTLE
CLEVELAND
MACOMB
NORMAN
MAUD
POTTAWATOMIE
SEMINOLE
GRADY
NOBLE
CHICKASHA
PURCELL
LEXINGTON
McCLAIN
CANADIAN RIVER
WANETT
ASHER
ALEX
WAYNE
BYARS
LINDSAY
PAOLI
STRATFORD
VANOSS
RUSH SPRINGS
GARVIN
PAULS VALLEY
PONTOTOC
MARLOW
ROFF
OPR: 72 ABW/CECX EXT. 734-3515

EMERGENCY RADIO STATIONS

Tune to local radio stations for emergency information.



RADIO

KMGL	**104.1 FM**
KLTE	**101.9 FM**
KWKY	**930 KHz AM**

TELEVISION

KWTV (CBS)	**Channel 9 – Cox Channel 10**
KFOR (NBC)	**Channel 4 – Cox Channel 3**
KOCO (ABC)	**Channel 5 – Cox Channel 8**
KFOX (FOX)	**Channel 12 – Cox Channel 12**

MORE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

http://www.disastercenter.com/oklahoma/oklahoma.htm

http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/

http://www.tornadochaser.net/tornalley.html

http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/

http://www.ok.gov/oem/

http://www.srh.noaa.gov/oun/

http://msnbc.com/news/wea_front.asp?ta=y&cp1=1

http://www.freebiehighway.com/survivalcenter/Cdefense/preparedness.htm

http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1731.2/

http://www.srh.noaa.gov/oun/severewx/safety.php

72d Air Base Wing Civil Engineer Readiness Division
72 ABW/CECX
7515 Reserve Road, Bldg 1115
Tinker AFB OK 73145
COM 405-734-3515